1459. [*Transferred to the 13th December, 1991*]

1460. [*Transferred to the 13th December, 1991*]

Non-Development expenditure

1461. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in asset distribution programmes like IRDP and Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment, case studies reveal that the assets are selecte in a perfunctory manner without taking into account the conditions of the region or the actual requirements of the beneficiaries as per an Article titled "Containing Non-Development Expenditure", which appeared in the Yojana (Vol. 35, No. 16) dated September 15, 1991.

(b) if so, what are the facts in this regard; and

(c) what remedial steps, if any, Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c) From time to time the poverty alleviation programmes of the Government including IRDP and TRYSEM have been evaluated by various research institutions. The findings of the research studies by and large reveal that the strategy adopted for both these programmes is sound, although improvements could be brought about in the matter of their implementation.

The Concurrent Evaluation study is being conducted through the independent research institutions since October, 1985. Latest study shows that in the opinion of the beneficiaries the assets provided to them were of good quality in 80 per cent cases, and about 83 per cent beneficiaries had found the assistance sufffficient for acquiring the assets. Also assets had generated an additional income (net of cost of maintenance and repayment of loan) of more than Rs. 2000 in 42 per cent cases, between Rs. 1001 and Rs. 2000 in 18 per cent cases and Rs. 501-1000 in 9 per cent cases.

The Government of India immediately endorses the findings of the Concurrent Evaluation to all the State Governments for immediate remedial action. It would not be correct to state that a major part of the expenditure on anti-poverty programmes turns out to be non-developmental since the findings of the evaluation studies conducted by Independent Organisations have shown that in spite of some aberrations in some case studies, in majority of the cases the programme had contributed to development of the assisted people.

राजस्थान में ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम

1462. **श्रीडा० अबरार अहमद** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में कितने गांवों का विकास तथा कितने ग्रामीणों को लाभान्वित किया गया और उस पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई तथा इस संबंध में भविष्य के लिए क्या योजनायें हैं ;

(ख) राजस्थान में कुल कितने गांव हैं तथा गांव और ग्रामीण की परिभाषा क्या है ; और

(ग) गत पंचवर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान के ग्रामीण विकास के लिए क्या क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए थे तथा उनमें से कितने लक्ष्य पूरे हो गए हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तमभाई एच० पटेल) : (क) राजस्थान में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (आई० आर०डी०पी०) जवाहर रोजगार योजना (जे०आर०वाई०) त्वरित ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई कार्यक्रम (ए० आर० डब्ल्यू० एस०पी०) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (डी०पी०ए०पी०) और मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम (डी०डी०पी०) जैसे अनेक केंद्रीय प्रायोजित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । हालांकि समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम और त्वरित ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई कार्यक्रम के राज्य के सभी गांवों को कवर करते हैं, सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम केवल सूखा ग्रस्त